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Some of the features in the plan adopted were due to the United States, some to Great Britain, some to Russia, some to various other Powers, and, in my judgment, the plan thus adopted is far more valuable than any scheme presented by any one of the Powers at the beginning. The present plan is the result of most careful thought by the foremost international lawyers, statesmen and diplomatists of Europe, to say nothing of other parts of the world; they gave their whole souls to it, their pride was involved in it, and it will, I believe, be found to work satisfactorily.

The great point gained is that, whereas formerly an arbitration court could only be provided after long correspondence between Cabinets, and negotiations between Ministers, and debates in parliamentary bodies, and hunting for proper judges, and discussions as to procedure, and a thousand other delays, just when time was most precious, the Conference has given to the world an arbitration tribunal as an actual and permanent institution, with judges, procedure, officers of the court, place of meeting, and accessories all provided.

It has added, as subsidiary to its main feature, carefully systematized plans of mediation, both general and special, which are likely in many cases to prove exceedingly valuable in preventing nations from drifting into war.

It has also provided a system of commissions of inquiry, by which the real questions and grievances at issue can be ascertained and brought out to be coolly considered, instead of the wild charges, countercharges, calumnies, sensational reports and rumors, which have hitherto done so much to hurry people into war.

We may fairly hope that, as time goes on, a resort to the tribunal now created will become more and more usual and natural, and that the pressure of public opinion in all cases where questions at issue can possibly be settled will be far more effective than any attempt at compulsory resort to a high international court.

This is certainly a great gain, and, as has been very justly observed in a very remarkable and thoughtful recent article in the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, the Conference deserves credit for not attempting to go further. To have done so would have provoked resistance and reaction, which would have left the possibilities of war more serious even than they have been hitherto.

But even without an arbitration plan, the result would have fully justified our two months' work. The extension of the Geneva rules to maritime warfare, and the improvement and establishment of the best system possible at present of the laws and customs of war would of itself be a sufficient result.

With arbitration added to this, I feel that the world will be satisfied in time that we have made a good beginning, valuable indeed at the outset, but likely to grow more and more valuable as time goes on.

As to gradual disarmament, that will come later. Of course the people who insist on having fruit on the day the tree is planted will sneer at our work, but history will, I believe, judge it differently."

Japan has now become a full member of the family of independent nations, the old treaties providing that offending foreigners within her domain should be tried in consular courts having expired. Such trials now take place as in other countries.

## Editorial Notes.

Dr. Paul Carus, in a recent number of *The Open Court*, of which he is the editor, says that "the advocates of peace on earth are, as a rule, zealous men who mean well, but lack in proper comprehension. They are men of sentiment, unfamiliar with real life, attempting the impossible. They imagine that the great national governments would voluntarily surrender their power—an act which would be neither wise nor right. If the average peace advocates could have their way for a time, they would soon find out that their system would not work." This criticism is about as vague and in the air as can well be imagined. We have a pretty wide acquaintance with "the average peace advocates," and so far as we know they are all men thoroughly familiar with real life. It is because of this familiarity, because they know real life, its struggles, its hardships, and its possible moral and material elevation, that they are such "sentimental" advocates of peace. The "impossible" thing which they are attempting is nothing more than Dr. Carus proceeds to argue for, the substitution of the struggle of truth and justice, by love and moral methods, for the brutal struggle of physical force, proceeding by selfishness and hate. They are engaged themselves in a stupendous struggle of this sort, which has been going on ever since the first peace advocate opened his mouth. These advocates do not imagine that the great powers will surrender their power—he means, of course, the power of their armies and navies—so long as they are ruled by their present ideas. But if we can persuade them, by the "struggle" of argument, that these ideas are wrong and immensely harmful, does Dr. Carus imagine that they will not then voluntarily surrender their present power, for one that is in every way superior? The Doctor does not give any evidence of knowing what the system of the peace advocates is. Does he suppose that "if they could have their way for a time," that is, if they could persuade the great governments, and the masses of the peoples, to sincerely adopt their ideas and their methods, and sincerely entrust to them the formation of the international policies which should govern the world, their system would break down in practice? The "average peace advocate" has "proper comprehension" enough to know that a system which is rooted in the convictions and devotion of peoples and their governments, will work thoroughly well without the sword to make it go. Private individuals, Dr. Carus among the rest, have surrendered something of their power to the community, and more of it still to the higher law of love; and great nations are already beginning to do the same. Some day they will do more of this, until at last they will find armies and navies use-

less. It is the purpose of the peace advocates to make social evolution evolve a little faster than Dr. Carus would have it do.

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The *New York World* has the following **Humanizing War.** pointed comment on Ambassador White's remark about "humanizing war," in his Fourth of July address at Delft:

"In his address at the grave of Grotius, Tuesday, Ambassador White declared it to be the duty of civilization to "go on with the work of humanizing war." But how shall that be humanized which is inhuman in its very conception and in every detail of its waging? "War's a brain-spattering, windpipe-splitting art," wrote Byron. "War is hell," said Gen. Sherman. War consists in killing, maiming, destroying. It tears the husband and the son from the family hearthstone and sends them to slaughter and be slaughtered. It makes widows and orphans. It sows the seed of pestilence. It breeds famine and gaunt disease. No, no, no! We cannot humanize this hideously inhuman thing. Our task is to abolish it as we have abolished its twin sister, piracy. It is ours to find a better way and to follow it."

What is meant by humanizing, civilizing, Christianizing war, is the cutting off from it of a lot of attendant cruelties, such as the killing of prisoners, doing of violence to envoys, leaving the wounded to die uncared for, piracy, plundering in land warfare, etc. This work as far as it goes is essentially humane and Christian. But it is a monstrous contradiction in terms to call it humanizing war. Some appropriate term ought to be used. After all these attendant evils have been cut off, war in itself remains, and the nature of this can never be changed, so long as it continues to be real war with deadly instruments. When war itself is abolished, all the attendant evils will go with it. The spirit which is cutting off the attendant evils will some day grow strong enough to lay the axe at the root of the tree.

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**De Staal's Opinion.** Mr. de Staal, president of the Peace Conference, said after its close that "taken as a whole he was well satisfied with the results." In his address at the close of the Conference he said, in reference to mediation and arbitration, the realization of which had been "the very essence of their task":

"I did not deceive myself in anticipating that our labors in this matter would assume exceptional importance. The work is now accomplished. It bears testimony to the great solicitude of the Governments for what affects the pacific development of international relations and the well-being of peoples. This work is certainly by no means perfect, but it is sincere, practical and wise. It seeks to conciliate by safeguarding the two principles which form the basis of the law of nations, the principle of the sovereignty of states, and the principle of a just international solidarity. It gives the preference

to what unites over what divides. It sets forth that in the new period upon which we are entering, what shall prevail are the works springing from a desire for concord and fertilized by the collaboration of the states seeking the realization of their legitimate interests in a durable peace founded upon justice. The task accomplished by the Hague Conference in this direction is truly meritorious and beautiful. It responds to the magnanimous feelings of its august initiator. It will have the support of public opinion everywhere, and will, I hope, meet with the approval of history.

It is, perhaps, too early to judge in its entirety of a work scarcely finished. We are, perhaps, still too near the cradle. We lack the aerial perspective. What is certain is that this work undertaken on the initiative of the Emperor, my august master, and under the auspices of her majesty, the Queen of the Netherlands, will develop in the future. As was said on a memorable occasion by the President of our Third Commission, the greater the progress made in the road of time, the more clearly will its importance come out. Now, the first step has been taken. Let us unite our efforts and profit by experience. The good seed is sown. Let the harvest come. As regards myself, I, who have reached the term of my career and the downward slope of life, consider it as a supreme consolation to have seen the opening of new perspectives for the good of humanity, and to have been able to cast my eyes into the brightness of the future."

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**Transvaal Crisis.** At the moment of this writing, war between Great Britain and the Transvaal seems inevitable. President Krüger and the Volksraad refuse to make any further concessions and Mr. Chamberlain declines to accept those offered. Both nations are making hurried preparations for hostilities, and many people are leaving Johannesburg for Natal. It is greatly to be hoped that a basis for peace may still be found. A war, whatever the outcome of it, will be very disastrous and iniquitous. Both countries have done wrong. The Boers under Krüger, in the attempt to prevent the swallowing up of their country by the greedy, high-handed British gold-seekers, have been exclusive and severe toward the foreigners, to a degree impossible of justification in these days. But they have yielded almost to the point asked by Great Britain. But Mr. Chamberlain, who is the most dangerous man in England, has "put his hand to the plow," and seems determined to carry his point at no matter what sacrifice of money, life or morals. The evidence accumulates that his real purpose is not so much to right grievances of British subjects as to overthrow the Boer government and make the Transvaal an integral part of the Empire which he is relentlessly trying to build. He knows this cannot be done without war. That was why the Jameson raid, of which he was so "innocent," took place. That experiment cannot be repeated. So the plan appears to be to push the Boers

to the wall. Demands are made upon them which he is sure they will not grant. He will then, if possible, crush them by British arms and take possession of their country, which is in the way of his "Cairo to Cape" scheme of expansion. It will be another added to the long list of their colonial crimes, if the British people allow this high-handed purpose to be carried out. Many of the best men in England are opposed to it, but British mercenariness and love of gold seems to be too strong for them. The war, which now seems inevitable, will be extremely disastrous, because the Boers are well armed and the best marksmen in the world. Besides, it will entail intense race hatred in the whole of South Africa for generations to come. The protest against it from all over the civilized world ought to be so loud and long as to compel even Mr. Chamberlain's feelingless heart to yield.

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The destruction caused by the recent storm  
**Porto Rico Disaster.** in Porto Rico has brought into striking contrast the limp and languid interest taken by the people in a work of real Christian benevolence, made necessary by a great natural disaster, and the passionate, uncontrollable prodigality of the government and the people's representatives, and even the people themselves, in the destructive ways of war. The great storm which visited Porto Rico destroyed many lives and swept away the property of nearly one-fourth of the inhabitants. Not a government representative lifts his voice in favor of direct government aid in this hour of overwhelming distress. The whole task is left to private benevolence, though it is well known that while this is being organized many must suffer and die. If it were a question of war, in the name of "humanity" or of the national "sovereignty," there would be no hesitation in spending fifty, or a hundred, or five hundred million dollars, and in entering upon a course which would involve a perpetual drain of millions every month in the future. One's heart grows sick when he thinks how little the expenditure of the nation's funds is governed by the principles of real humanity. In the matter of private benevolence, how much better is it? The private response to Porto Rico's cry of distress is said to have been generous. It has been with many individuals. But the sum raised has reached barely twenty-five thousand dollars in any one of our great cities. In contrast to this, San Francisco has raised sixty thousand dollars for a great demonstration over the soldiers returned from the Philippines; partly, we are informed, to induce the soldiers to re-enlist. New York City is raising several hundred thousand dollars for a great Dewey demonstration when the Admiral comes home. Every dollar of the money spent in these ways in these and other cities is worse than wasted. It

all tends to infatuate people with the glory of war, to teach a false patriotism, to lead the nation away into warlike ambitions, and to pile up the war expenditures of the government in the future. When the nation, in its corporate capacity, comes to possess a tithe of the humanity which it has boasted to the world of having, all this will be reversed, and government and people will deem it the chief glory to keep out of war, and to spend these vast sums in works of saving and constructive benevolence.

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The arguments in the Venezuela boundary  
**Venezuela Arbitration.** case, before the tribunal at Paris, have continued during the past month, and are likely to be finished sometime before Christmas. The length of the speeches made, some of them continuing day after day for weeks, has led certain journals to speak as if this were a proof of the impracticability of arbitration. One does wonder what the distinguished pleaders find to say at so great length, and it is not surprising that the president of the tribunal, Mr. de Martens, should have grown somewhat impatient and asked the speakers to see if they could not condense a little. It must be remembered, however, in justification of the lengthy speeches, that in no other of the great arbitration contests have the facts requiring discussion covered so long a period of history — these going back more than three hundred years. No other case has ever been in abler hands than this, and when the arguments are ended nothing more will be left to be said. Extended debate in no sense proves the impracticability of arbitration. If the discussion should go on for the next ten years, this would be infinitely better and cheaper than for the United States and Great Britain to have fought over the matter for a single day.

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No progress can be reported towards the  
**Alaskan Boundary.** settlement of the Alaska boundary question. Since Sir Wilfred Laurier's rather vigorous speech in the Canadian parliament, it is understood that the Canadian government has been counseled by the British Foreign Office to preserve moderation. War is not to be thought of; but neither the British nor our own government, so far as can be learned, shows any signs of yielding from its previously assumed position. The meeting of the Commission which was set for August has been passed over, and no meeting is proposed until November. It is said, though we hesitate to believe it, that the Canadian government will do nothing more until after the fall elections. Things have come to a pretty pass if two great states like Britain and the United States must subordinate an important question of boundary to the demands of party politics! The difficulty put by each nation in the way of arbitration of the dispute seems to

us an evidence of extreme weakness and selfishness. Both are willing to arbitrate, but Great Britain insists on a European umpire and the United States on an American. If Great Britain persists in this contention, the United States ought without hesitation to accept a European umpire. We should be just as likely to get perfect impartiality from an umpire appointed by Russia, or France, or Italy, or Switzerland, or Belgium, or by several other European countries, as from one appointed by any Central or South American republic, and more likely possibly to get a thoroughly intelligent decision. If our case is as clear as we ourselves think it is, there is all the less reason why we should hold back an instant from arbitration. Even if the case should go against us, we had better a thousand times give up the whole sinuous coast of southern Alaska than go to war, or even to keep up the irritating contention, with Great Britain. If we were in reality a Christian nation, we should put a little Golden Rule into the question and freely offer Great Britain a strip of the territory, giving her a continuous route of her own to the sea. That is what we would have done to us, if we were in her place.

**Anti-Imperialist League.** Andrew Carnegie has sent the Boston Anti-Imperialist League another thousand dollars with which to prosecute its work. On the 16th of August the League issued another manifesto, signed by its president, Hon. George S. Boutwell, giving an account of the progress of its principles throughout the country. Leagues of the same kind have been formed in Chicago, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Detroit, St. Louis, Portland, Or., New York, Washington, and other cities and towns in many parts of the country. These organizations contain an array of eminent names "such as has not been brought together in support of a common cause since the signing of the Declaration of Independence." "A vigorous and powerful portion of the press, religious, secular, independent and industrial, is giving full support to the anti-imperialist policy. It is not known to us that the President's policy has one supporter in the press devoted to the interests of agriculture." The League still believes that the United States, and the President especially, is responsible for the war in the Philippines, and that the war ought to be brought to an end at once. The Anti-Imperialists will "reject any and every scheme of compromise." Their aim is "not so much to secure a verdict against the administration, as to obtain a denominating judgment, which shall stand as a controlling precedent for the guidance of the republic in all future time." The war goes on, the public debt is constantly increasing, the tax-gatherer lays contributions on every household for the support of the war, and collects a percentage on every

business transaction. The "plain people" are entering upon the task of saving the republic. If the war continues, conscription will have to be resorted to, in order to fill up the ranks in the Philippines, which are wasting away by death and the ravages of disease, and this conscription will have to be continued for many years. The League does not believe that the country will endure this, but will, for the time being, subordinate all domestic questions to "the single purpose of comprehensive public policy—the purpose to bring the army of the United States out of the Philippine islands with the least possible delay, and without delay to recognize in the inhabitants of the Philippines, of Cuba and of Porto Rico, the right of self-government, agreeably to the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and as a pledge of the permanent policy of the United States."

It seems to us self-evident that every lover of truth, justice, liberty and peace, must coöperate heartily with the great purpose here announced.

The Ninth Conference of the Inter-parliamentary Peace Union met at Christiania on the 2d of August. It was opened by Mr. Steen, Minister of State. More than 300 members were present from the different European parliaments. The deliberations, which continued three days, were presided over by Mr. Lund, president of the Lagthing, and Mr. Horst, president of the Odelsting. Reports were heard from the different parliamentary groups represented. The Conference then discussed and passed resolutions of which the following is a summary: (a) The Conference hopes that other similar conferences may follow that at The Hague, in order that there may be the widest possible application of the principle of permanent international arbitration, and the gradual development of public international law; (b) the Inter-parliamentary Council is invited to prepare for future conferences of the Union a project of a code of international law fixing the rights and duties of states; (c) the Conference expresses its felicitation to the Emperor of Russia, and to the other sovereigns and governments for the important success attained at The Hague in the way of a permanent tribunal of arbitration, and offers its coöperation for the further development of the work so auspiciously begun; (d) the Conference asks of its groups in different countries to do all they can to enlighten their fellow citizens as to the work of the Hague Conference; to induce their governments to ratify what was done at The Hague; to encourage them to make treaties of arbitration with as many states as possible; to bring as many as possible of the governments not represented at The Hague to accept the conventions there concluded; (e) and lastly, the Conference instructs its

Council, with the coöperation of its different groups, to prepare for the next meeting of the Union a statement of what should be done to complete the work of the Hague Conference.

The Conference was received with great respect by the authorities at Christiania. At a banquet given in its honor, Mr. Björnson, the author, pronounced a most eloquent and enthusiastic discourse on truth and morality in politics.

#### International Law Association.

At the invitation of the American Bar Association, the International Law Association held its Eighteenth Conference in the council chamber of the city hall, Buffalo, August 31st to September 2d. This number of the *ADVOCATE* goes to press too early to get details of the meeting. The program announces as president of the Conference, Sir William R. Kennedy, judge of the British High Court of Justice. The principal papers are: "Foreign Judgments," by J. Alderson Foote, Q. C.; "Immunity of Private Property at Sea from Capture during War," by Mr. Thomas Barclay, of Paris, and Mr. Charles H. Butler of New York; "International Rules of Marine Insurance," by T. G. Carver, Q. C., of London; "The Rhodian Law," by Hon. Robert D. Benedict, of New York; "The Protection of Industrial Property," by Mr. Francis Forbes, of New York; "Bills of Lading Legislation," by Hon. Everett P. Wheeler, of New York, and Dr. Paul Govare, of Dunkirk; "Liens or Privileged Claims on Property," by Judge Raikes, Q. C., of London; "Law Suited to Subject Peoples," by Dr. F. J. Tompkins, of London; "Canadian Law Subject," by W. W. Vickers, of Toronto. The International Law Association, which was at first called the "Association for the Reform and Codification of International Law," was founded at Brussels in October, 1873. It owes its origin largely to the influence of Dr. James B. Miles, at that time Secretary of the American Peace Society, who, after having advocated the matter for a year or more, in that year went abroad, visiting both England and the Continent in the interests of an organization for the promotion of international justice. The same year a Code Committee, for the Codification of international law, was formed in New York in the office of David Dudley Field, who went to Brussels and was elected honorary President of the Conference. The International Law Association has met in recent years in various cities of Europe, and has now in its membership a number of the foremost European jurists. Its work is technical, and therefore does not appeal strongly to the general public, but it has been of great service in promoting the improvement of international law. We shall hope to give further particulars of the Buffalo meeting.

#### Work in California.

Mrs. Maria Freeman Gray, of San Francisco, president of the California W. C. T. U., writes us that she is doing what she can to interest the California women in the cause of arbitration and peace. She is thoroughly committed to the cause, and considers it "one of the foundation stones of just government." Of the men returning from the Philippines she says: "Just now many soldiers are coming to our city from Manila, and my heart is saddened as I look upon these young men and think how many of them have been injured morally and physically in this unjust and cruel war upon a people striving for their liberty. Surely every right-minded man and woman ought to stand boldly and determinedly against this barbarous undertaking." The sad aspect of the moral and physical wrecks produced by war, of which Mrs. Gray speaks, and so forcibly brought out on another page of this number in an article by Rebecca Harding Davis, is, strangely enough, one that appeals next to none at all to most people. It is taken as a matter of fact, and people do not allow themselves even to think of it. But this fact, if rightly understood and appreciated, is enough in itself to arouse every man and woman of goodness and purity, to a holy and unquenchable zeal against this inhuman and depraved system of war.

#### Vice in the Navy.

A writer in a recent number of the *Humanitarian* (London) says: "Since the establishment of our 'Training Ships,' vice and immorality have increased in our Navy with frightful rapidity. And no wonder, when 800 to 1,000 boys, of all classes and temperaments, are herded together for just long enough (a year and a half) to ensure the contagion of the worst form of corruption. Of moral supervision they have absolutely nothing, their supervision being mainly entrusted to coarse and uneducated seamen and marines, of the same habits and training as themselves, equally vicious with the boys, and, in many cases, actually initiating them in vice. Far better was it in old days, when a boy was drafted straight to a sea-going ship, and preserved from this wholesale contamination by being placed at once among men older than himself before he had learned his lesson in vice for life. The evil increases daily. Naval officers have told me repeatedly that the supervision of the training-ships — poor and irresponsible as it always was — is being more and more starved by the Admiralty, who give them no additional means of dealing with the ever-increasing number of boys. The matter is no secret. Any of the boys will tell you how vice is connived at and encouraged. And soon the nation will pay a heavy reckoning."

**Cuban Orphans.**

The National Red Cross Society, Washington, D. C., makes a strong appeal for help for the reconcentrado Cuban orphans. About fifty thousand of these are scattered through the cities and towns. They are not children of low origin, but of the best farmer families, their parents having died or been killed. Many of the mothers starved themselves to death in order to save their children. These children, from thirty to a hundred in each of the towns, are utterly homeless. They live principally by begging of the passengers of every passing train, sometimes crowding upon the trains in such numbers that passengers can scarcely get out. They are in rags and filthy beyond description. Their limbs are emaciated, their feet swollen and often broken open. The plan of the Red Cross is to make small, plain and simple asylums for them where they are, and in these to care for them, teach them to work, read, and to forget the lives of want and woe through which they have passed. Every asylum has from one to ten acres of ground adjoining it. The children are gentle and obedient, and respond readily in all ways to the efforts made to help them. It is only the reconcentrado orphans that the Red Cross is trying to help. With proper funds, which ought to be given quickly and generously, it will not be many months before the whole fifty thousand can be saved and started on the way of self help.

**Loss of Peaceworkers.**

The recent sudden death of William Jones at Sunderland, England, takes away one of the most valuable peaceworkers of the past generation. He first came into prominence in this regard as one of the commissioners who distributed the War Victims' Fund raised by the English Friends at the time of the Franco-German War. He was afterwards for a number of years Secretary of the London Peace Society, and traveled and lectured extensively in the interests of the Society's work. Subsequently he made a trip round the world, with a view of promoting peace. He saw and had interviews with many leading men in Europe, Asia, Australia and the United States. His vivid portrayal of the horrors of war, as seen by himself in 1870-71, can never be forgotten by one who had heard him. Just before his death he published, through Headley Bros., 14 Bishopsgate Street Without, London, a most interesting book entitled: "Quaker Campaigns in Peace and War," which throws much light on the Franco-German War and other events of the past generation.

An ex-Secretary of the American Peace Society has also recently passed away, Rev. Charles Howard Malcolm, who died at Newport, R. I., August 19th. Dr. Malcolm was born in Boston in 1832. He was educated at Brown University and the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, and in theology at Princeton, where he gradu-

ated with the highest honors. He was pastor of the Second Baptist Church of Newport, R. I., from 1855 to 1875, where he greatly endeared himself to his flock by his ability and unceasing efforts in their behalf. He then for a short time served as General Secretary of the American Peace Society, but owing to the financial difficulties which at that time beset the Society, he did not remain long in the position. In 1879 Dr. Malcolm joined the Episcopal Church, and was for fourteen years secretary of the church building fund commission, during which time the fund accumulated nearly half a million dollars. From 1894 to 1897 he was a professor in St. Stephen's College, New York State. For the past year he had been residing at his old home in Newport. Dr. Malcolm, though not actively engaged in peace work in late years, kept up his interest in the cause to the last, and only a short time since we had some most helpful and encouraging letters from him.

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President McKinley has sent to General Self-Government Brooke at Havana the following proclamation For Cuba.

ation, providing for a census of the population. The proclamation has given rise to some dissatisfaction among the Cubans, because it seems to them obscure in regard to the matter of independence. There is suspicion in many quarters that the Administration, in line with its expansion policy, means, by indirect if not direct methods, ultimately to annex Cuba. Here is the proclamation:

*To the People of Cuba:*

The disorganized condition of your island resulting from the war and the absence of any generally recognized authority aside from the temporary military control of the United States have made it necessary that the United States should follow the restoration of order and peaceful industry by giving its assistance and supervision to the successive steps by which you will proceed to the establishment of an effective system of self-government.

As a preliminary step in the performance of this duty, I have directed that a census of the people of Cuba be taken, and have appointed competent and disinterested citizens of Cuba as enumerators and supervisors.

It is important for the proper arrangement of your new government that the information sought shall be fully and accurately given, and I request that by every means in your power you aid the officers appointed in the performance of their duties.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

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The Pilgrim Press of Boston is about to publish a volume of Raymond L. Bridgman, of Auburndale, a well-known correspondent, entitled "The Master Idea." Mr. Bridgman says:

"The organism which is to include mankind has had thus far only a feeble beginning. Treaties mark the degree of union between nations. Arbitration is a new

substitute for war. "The parliament of man" has not yet been summoned. The work of the present age is to elevate the masses of the people, rather than to stimulate the development of those classes which are already at the head. The divine purpose of peace, justice and prosperity, ever working forward through an increasingly complex civilization, is revealed in the past by perversion of the power of the strong for the oppression of the weak. Human history before comparatively recent years reveals nations largely as the prey of their rulers, the supporters of their prodigality, the soldiers of their armies, the fuel to be consumed in the fires of their ambition and passion, the slaves of their imperious will. Mere broken fragments for history are these events, centered in selfishness, with no thought for the place of the person or of the nation in the divine plan. National unity and race unity for the good of the whole are almost unknown. Kings and czars, oligarchies and aristocracies, plutocrats and spendthrifts have thus far, to a large degree, been the great figures of earth in contemporary esteem.

But the times are changing. The genuine great ones of the past are being recognized now far more than those who appeared great at the passing moment. Men of science who have discovered and revealed God's truth to their fellow men, martyrs of the cross for religion and for political freedom, poets and seers of heavenly visions, patient toilers who have kept the spark of virtue in the masses when courts were corrupt; these makers of real history, these workers with the divine purpose, the divine method and the divine presence, are now receiving more nearly their worthy recognition, and history-writing for future historians is becoming possible because they have studied and sung and suffered and died for truth and for mankind."

#### Philippine Situation.

There has been little to record in the way of military operations in the Philippines. The renewed fighting about San Fernando lasted but a short time. Secretary Alger has resigned from the War Department and Mr. Root of New York has succeeded him. The new Secretary has ordered the recruiting of ten more regiments of volunteers in addition to the ten already filled. These are all to be rushed to the Philippines at the earliest possible date. The government expects with these additions to the army already there to be able to crush what it calls the "insurrection" in a short time after the rainy season ends in November. The evidence increases that with small exception the Filipinos in all the islands are increasingly hostile to the United States and are strongly attached to Aguinaldo and the Philippine cause. Our government is constantly imagining proposals of peace from Aguinaldo, but none come. There is strong talk that General Otis will be replaced by some other commander. The volunteers have nearly all arrived in this country. Meantime the government is spending on the war fifteen millions per month of the people's money, and "pacification" seems no nearer than at the beginning. President McKinley has at last come out openly and declared that the blood-

shed and desolation shall go on until the Filipinos yield to United States sovereignty. It is proposed, on the reopening of the campaign, to blockade all the ports of the islands, cut off the supplies and starve the people into submission if they will not otherwise yield. The Filipinos seem as determined as ever to endure to the last and secure their independence. The feeling in this country that they ought to have it, and that our government is waging against them an unjust and wicked war of conquest, is unmistakably growing. New organizations of anti-imperialists are constantly being formed. This sentiment is sure to grow with great rapidity, we feel certain, and will at last drive from the seats of authority the President and his supporters, who have brought upon us this iniquitous, un-American and costly situation. There is now but one living question before the people—the question whether our country can be rescued from the perilous, un-American, unchristian, humiliating course on which it has entered with such blind disregard of its true interests and glory.

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Mr. Frederick W. Holls, Secretary to the United States Commission at the Hague Conference, has just returned to New York. In an interview he expresses himself thus as to the work of the Conference:

"Those best qualified to judge regard the work accomplished by the Conference as being, while not a very long step, at least a step in the right direction, and it is always the first step that tells. The institution of a great court of arbitration is undoubtedly a great step forward in international law and in the history of civilization. It now depends on public opinion in the different countries to make that court a success, and, indeed, to make all the ideas expounded by the Conference a success. There was a most admirable spirit manifested by the different delegates toward the representatives of other countries. Between the American, English and German delegates the most cordial feeling and the closest coöperation existed. The Germans had some preliminary objections to the establishment of a permanent court of arbitration, but they were finally convinced that there objections were not necessarily fatal to the project, and thereafter they coöperated with us to perfect the scheme for an international court. The regulations that were adopted regarding rules of warfare and the extension of the Geneva Red Cross were also a great and humane advance on methods of warfare. We feel that the Conference will mark an epoch in the history of international relationship; we certainly accomplished infinitely more than any one expected or had any reason to expect."

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#### Brevities.

. . . The great 16-inch, 126-ton gun now building for the United States at the Watervliet arsenal, will have a range power of 21 miles. The weight of the projectile will be 2,370 pounds.